

"Put the Railroads Out of the Business of Mining and Selling Coal," Says the South Carolinian.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

"How is the rate controversy going to terminate in the Senate?" he was asked.

"In my opinion there is only one way in which it can terminate," said Senator Till. "It is by a vote of the Senate. It will terminate successfully for those who are seeking to curb the railroads. I have been placed in charge of this bill and it is going to have the support of democratic votes. I think it is going to have democratic support more solidly than any of us here in the Senate would have believed possible a few weeks ago. Of course, nobody is bound slavishly to follow the terminology of this Hepburn

Benjamin R. Tillman has been popularly supposed to be an ignorant, vulgar ruffian, who, coming to the front on a wave of populism, seized the government of the grand old State of South Carolina for his own

But it is perfectly clear that the Senator was not from a race of fighters. They have been in the family for some evidence George Tillman, the founder of the South Carolina family, went to that State and settled. George Tillman was killed at the battle of Fort Fisher during the Civil War. He served under Colonel William Washington. He had a son, Fred, who also fought in the Revolutionary War. George Tillman had a son, Benjamin R., who was his father's namesake. Senator Tillman. He died when the subject of this sketch was two years old and he had eleven children. He had several sons. One son went to the Mexican War and was killed in the battle of Cherubusco. A couple of sons were killed in South Carolina, another was killed in Florida, and another in the Indian boots and spears around Atlanta. With the exception of the present Senator and Henry Tillman, who succumbed to typhoid fever, all these sons of George boots and spears. They lived in Edgefield county, which was famous for riots and negro killings during

GOOD EARLY TRAINING.

Senator Tillman's father died when the boy was two years old. His mother had a plantation of between four and five hundred acres, and owned about two hundred and two hundred and fifty slaves. The Senator's early education if it could have been continued on the lines mapped out, would have been an ideal education for a young man. Tillman was sent to school with national questions. His governess was a sister of General Chester A. Arthur, subsequently President of the United States. Her instruction lasted only about three years. Then, when Tillman was sent to the Bethlehem Academy. Following the fighting instincts of his race, he fled from the academy when he was sixteen to join the army, because he did not join the academy because he did not like the academy. Tillman lost his eye. He had to return to the farm, take charge of things for his mother, and from the time he was fifteen he was in connection with the Tillman estate devoted to Benjamin Young Tillman had a very good home

reconstruction occupied South Carolina never had a real popular government. The old aristocratic system of control had been settled first, and, under the parish system, organized after the manner of the Church of England. Each parish had a parson, and the parson was the aristocrat, and he only had a few country squire, large landowners, and a few big planters. So, way there was a one sided and unfair representation, and the city of Charleston and the territory contiguous to it were abominable. The country was not so fair. The farming classes in the rural communities suffered, and it was alleged that pretty nearly everything that was in the body politic was wrong.

Falling in business, Mr. Tillman entered politics. He saw some new things were changed and he organized the farmers against the "aristocrats."

Then began a campaign which lasted until he was elected for almost twelve years. He ran for Governor in 1876 and he won. Again in 1886 he ran for Governor and was beaten. In 1890 he made a third attempt and was successful, and was in a position to do some things. He had some ideas for which he had been fighting.

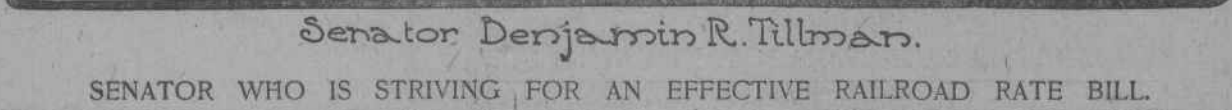
THE PITCHFORK STORY. Senator Tillman will always be associated with the idea of the pitchfork. This association grew out of the canvass between himself and General Butler for United States Senator in 1894, when he made the tour of the State. In this campaign at one of the meetings Tillman asked:

"Do you men know what you handle?"

"Yes," shouted the crowd, "a pitchfork."

"And that is the instrument," replied Tillman, "with which I am going to handle you."

He is a man of very simple life. He is almost abstemious in the use of alcoholic drink and utterly abhors questionable stories. He swears like a trooper when the occasion spurs him to it, but that is, so his friends say, a part of his conception of the English language. He is particularly careful of his choice of words in the presence of women and never uses any phrases to offend the most delicate sense.



selfish ends and for ignoble purposes. He the reconstruction period. Grant's admin- for business and fair executive ability. E

THE Panama Canal authorities

The head of the Panama Canal intended that the utmost exactness and economy should be practised under his rule. Everything opened under the very highest auspices. But the thrifty French people got

trained from ripping the French project up
the back. The third explains how much
it costs to educate the public and to keep
them educated.
At this date, January, 1881, "M. de Les-
eps confirmed the estimate of his new-

est commission (\$120,000,000), which would

Two Members of American Committee . . .	112 000
One Director	20,000
Chiefs of Division	14,000
Other Chiefs	12,000

"At Paris," says the report, "expenses of annual administration, beginning at 1,200,000 francs, rose in three years to

of July 1, 1981. It was announced that with the preparatory work scarcely commenced they have found at Emperador, at sixty metres above sea level, not rock as expected, but earth, whence will follow an economy of \$12,000,000."

"It was thus also," says the report "that M. de Trayssex, sent to the Isthmus to occupy a high place, struck with the gigantic difficulties and more convinced than ever that the works could not be finished either in the time or with the

resources announced, handed in his resignation.

three months' extension was refused and the last hope was gone from the great Frenchman. An extraordinary session of the General Assembly was called on January 26, 1889, and the company was sent into bankruptcy.